



Chinese Women Courageously
March Forward in the
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The day when women of the whole country rise up
will be the day of victory for the Chinese revolution.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

中国妇女

The title for *Women of China* (a national magazine for women) written by Chairman Mao on August 20, 1966.

Front cover: Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, waves from Tien An Men Gate to the one million revolutionary people at the rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution.



Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung with his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Comrade Lin Piao (3rd from right), Comrade Chou En-lai (2nd from right), Comrade Chen Po-ta (1st from left), leader of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Chiang Ching (1st from right), first deputy leader of the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, with Red Guards



A Red Guard presents to Chairman Mao an armband of the organization to express the boundless faith, deep love and complete loyalty of the Red Guard fighters for our most respected and beloved great leader.



Comrade Lin Piao grips the hand of a Red Guard. He places great hopes on these successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(Adopted on August 8, 1966)

1. A New Stage in the Socialist Revolution

The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and constitutes a new stage in the development of the socialist revolution in our country, a stage which is both broader and deeper.

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class. This thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's has been proved entirely correct in practice.

Although the bourgeoisie has been overthrown, it is still trying to use the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes to corrupt the masses, capture their minds and endeavour to stage a come-back. The proletariat must do the exact opposite: it must meet head-on every challenge of the bourgeoisie in the ideological field and use the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat to change the mental outlook of the whole of society. At present, our objective is to struggle against and overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base, so as

to facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

2. The Main Current and the Twists and Turns

The masses of the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres form the main force in this great cultural revolution. Large numbers of revolutionary young people, previously unknown, have become courageous and daring path-breakers. They are vigorous in action and intelligent. Through the media of big-character posters and great debates, they argue things out, expose and criticize thoroughly, and launch resolute attacks on the open and hidden representatives of the bourgeoisie. In such a great revolutionary movement, it is hardly avoidable that they should show shortcomings of one kind or another; however, their general revolutionary orientation has been correct from the beginning. This is the main current in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is the general direction along which this revolution continues to advance.

Since the cultural revolution is a revolution, it inevitably meets with resistance. This resistance comes chiefly from those in authority who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. It also comes from the force of habits from the old society. At present, this resistance is still fairly strong and stubborn. But after all, the great proletarian cultural revolution is an irresistible general trend. There is abundant evidence that such resistance will be quickly broken down once the masses become fully aroused.

Because the resistance is fairly strong, there will be reversals and even repeated reversals in this struggle. There is no harm in this. It tempers the proletariat and other working people, and especially the younger generation, teaches them lessons and gives them experience, and helps them to understand that the revolutionary road zigzags and does not run smoothly.

3. Put Daring Above Everything Else and Boldly Arouse the Masses

The outcome of this great cultural revolution will be determined by whether or not the Party leadership dares boldly to arouse the masses.

Currently, there are four different situations with regard to the leadership being given to the movement of cultural revolution by Party organizations at various levels:

(1) There is the situation in which the persons in charge of Party organizations stand in the van of the movement and dare to arouse the masses boldly. They put daring above everything else, they are dauntless communist fighters and good pupils of Chairman Mao. They advocate the big-character posters and great debates. They encourage the masses to expose every kind of ghost and monster and also to criticize the shortcomings and errors in the work of the persons in charge. This correct kind of leadership is the result of putting proletarian politics in the forefront and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the lead.

(2) In many units, the persons in charge have a very poor understanding of the task of leadership in this great struggle, their leadership is far from being conscientious and effective, and they accordingly find themselves incompetent and in a weak position. They

put fear above everything else, stick to outmoded ways and regulations, and are unwilling to break away from conventional practices and move ahead. They have been taken unawares by the new order of things, the revolutionary order of the masses, with the result that their leadership lags behind the situation, lags behind the masses.

(3) In some units, the persons in charge, who made mistakes of one kind or another in the past, are even more prone to put fear above everything else, being afraid that the masses will catch them out. Actually, if they make serious self-criticism and accept the criticism of the masses, the Party and the masses will make allowances for their mistakes. But if the persons in charge don't, they will continue to make mistakes and become obstacles to the mass movement.

(4) Some units are controlled by those who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. Such persons in authority are extremely afraid of being exposed by the masses and therefore seek every possible pretext to suppress the mass movement. They resort to such tactics as shifting the targets for attack and turning black into white in an attempt to lead the movement astray. When they find themselves very isolated and no longer able to carry on as before, they resort still more to intrigues, stabbing people in the back, spreading rumours, and blurring the distinction between revolution and counter-revolution as much as they can, all for the purpose of attacking the revolutionaries.

What the Central Committee of the Party demands of the Party committees at all levels is that they persevere in giving correct leadership, put daring above everything else, boldly arouse the masses, change the state of weakness and incompetence where it exists, encourage those comrades who have made mistakes

but are willing to correct them to cast off their mental burdens and join in the struggle, and dismiss from their leading posts all those in authority who are taking the capitalist road and so make possible the recapture of the leadership for the proletarian revolutionaries.

4. Let the Masses Educate Themselves in the Movement

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the only method is for the masses to liberate themselves, and any method of doing things in their stead must not be used.

Trust the masses, rely on them and respect their initiative. Cast out fear. Don't be afraid of disturbances. Chairman Mao has often told us that revolution cannot be so very refined, so gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. Let the masses educate themselves in this great revolutionary movement and learn to distinguish between right and wrong and between correct and incorrect ways of doing things.

Make the fullest use of big-character posters and great debates to argue matters out, so that the masses can clarify the correct views, criticize the wrong views and expose all the ghosts and monsters. In this way the masses will be able to raise their political consciousness in the course of the struggle, enhance their abilities and talents, distinguish right from wrong and draw a clear line between ourselves and the enemy.

5. Firmly Apply the Class Line of the Party

Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution

and it is likewise a question of the first importance for the great cultural revolution.

Party leadership should be good at discovering the Left and developing and strengthening the ranks of the Left; it should firmly rely on the revolutionary Left. During the movement this is the only way to isolate the most reactionary Rightists thoroughly, win over the middle and unite with the great majority so that by the end of the movement we shall achieve the unity of more than 95 per cent of the cadres and more than 95 per cent of the masses.

Concentrate all forces to strike at the handful of ultra-reactionary bourgeois Rightists and counter-revolutionary revisionists, and expose and criticize to the full their crimes against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to isolate them to the maximum.

The main target of the present movement is those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road.

The strictest care should be taken to distinguish between the anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists and those who support the Party and socialism but have said or done something wrong or have written some bad articles or other works.

The strictest care should be taken to distinguish between the reactionary bourgeois scholar despots and "authorities" on the one hand and people who have the ordinary bourgeois academic ideas on the other.

6. Correctly Handle Contradictions Among the People

A strict distinction must be made between the two different types of contradictions: those among the

people and those between ourselves and the enemy. Contradictions among the people must not be made into contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; nor must contradictions between ourselves and the enemy be regarded as contradictions among the people.

It is normal for the masses to hold different views. Contention between different views is unavoidable, necessary and beneficial. In the course of normal and full debate, the masses will affirm what is right, correct what is wrong and gradually reach unanimity.

The method to be used in debates is to present the facts, reason things out, and persuade through reasoning. Any method of forcing a minority holding different views to submit is impermissible. The minority should be protected, because sometimes the truth is with the minority. Even if the minority is wrong, they should still be allowed to argue their case and reserve their views.

When there is a debate, it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force.

In the course of debate, every revolutionary should be good at thinking things out for himself and should develop the communist spirit of daring to think, daring to speak and daring to act. On the premise that they have the same general orientation, revolutionary comrades should, for the sake of strengthening unity, avoid endless debate over side issues.

7. Be on Guard Against Those Who Brand the Revolutionary Masses as "Counter-Revolutionaries"

In certain schools, units, and work teams of the cultural revolution, some of the persons in charge

have organized counter-attacks against the masses who put up big-character posters criticizing them. These people have even advanced such slogans as: opposition to the leaders of a unit or a work team means opposition to the Central Committee of the Party, means opposition to the Party and socialism, means counter-revolution. In this way it is inevitable that their blows will fall on some really revolutionary activists. This is an error on matters of orientation, an error of line, and is absolutely impermissible.

A number of persons who suffer from serious ideological errors, and particularly some of the anti-Party and anti-socialist Rightists, are taking advantage of certain shortcomings and mistakes in the mass movement to spread rumours and gossip, and engage in agitation, deliberately branding some of the masses as "counter-revolutionaries". It is necessary to beware of such "pick-pockets" and expose their tricks in good time.

In the course of the movement, with the exception of cases of active counter-revolutionaries where there is clear evidence of crimes such as murder, arson, poisoning, sabotage or theft of state secrets, which should be handled in accordance with the law, no measures should be taken against students at universities, colleges, middle schools and primary schools because of problems that arise in the movement. To prevent the struggle from being diverted from its main target, it is not allowed, under whatever pretext, to incite the masses or the students to struggle against each other. Even proven Rightists should be dealt with on the merits of each case at a later stage of the movement.

8. The Question of Cadres

The cadres fall roughly into the following four categories:

- (1) good;
- (2) comparatively good;
- (3) those who have made serious mistakes but have not become anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists;
- (4) the small number of anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists.

In ordinary situations, the first two categories (good and comparatively good) are the great majority.

The anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists must be fully exposed, refuted, overthrown and completely discredited and their influence eliminated. At the same time, they should be given a chance to turn over a new leaf.

9. Cultural Revolutionary Groups, Committees and Congresses

Many new things have begun to emerge in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The cultural revolutionary groups, committees and other organizational forms created by the masses in many schools and units are something new and of great historic importance.

These cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses are excellent new forms of organization whereby the masses educate themselves under the leadership of the Communist Party. They are an excellent bridge to keep our Party in close contact with the masses. They are organs of power of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The struggle of the proletariat against the old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over by all the exploiting classes over thousands of years will necessarily take a very, very long time. Therefore, the cultural

revolutionary groups, committees and congresses should not be temporary organizations but permanent, standing mass organizations. They are suitable not only for colleges, schools and government and other organizations, but generally also for factories, mines, other enterprises, urban districts and villages.

It is necessary to institute a system of general elections, like that of the Paris Commune, for electing members to the cultural revolutionary groups and committees and delegates to the cultural revolutionary congresses. The lists of candidates should be put forward by the revolutionary masses after full discussion, and the elections should be held after the masses have discussed the lists over and over again.

The masses are entitled at any time to criticize members of the cultural revolutionary groups and committees and delegates elected to the cultural revolutionary congresses. If these members or delegates prove incompetent, they can be replaced through election or recalled by the masses after discussion.

The cultural revolutionary groups, committees and congresses in colleges and schools should consist mainly of representatives of the revolutionary students. At the same time, they should have a certain number of representatives of the revolutionary teaching and administrative staff and workers.

10. Educational Reform

In the great proletarian cultural revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching.

In this great cultural revolution, the phenomenon of our schools being dominated by bourgeois intellectuals must be completely changed.

In every kind of school we must apply thoroughly the policy advanced by Comrade Mao Tse-tung of education serving proletarian politics and education being combined with productive labour, so as to enable those receiving an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become labourers with socialist consciousness and culture.

The period of schooling should be shortened. Courses should be fewer and better. The teaching material should be thoroughly transformed, in some cases beginning with simplifying complicated material. While their main task is to study, students should also learn other things. That is to say, in addition to their studies they should also learn industrial work, farming and military affairs, and take part in the struggles of the cultural revolution to criticize the bourgeoisie as these struggles occur.

11. The Question of Criticizing by Name in the Press

In the course of the mass movement of the cultural revolution, the criticism of bourgeois and feudal ideology should be well combined with the dissemination of the proletarian world outlook and of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Criticism should be organized of typical bourgeois representatives who have wormed their way into the Party and typical reactionary bourgeois academic

“authorities”, and this should include criticism of various kinds of reactionary views in philosophy, history, political economy and education, in works and theories of literature and art, in theories of natural science, and in other fields.

Criticism of anyone by name in the press should be decided after discussion by the Party committee at the same level, and in some cases submitted to the Party committee at a higher level for approval.

12. Policy Towards Scientists, Technicians and Ordinary Members of Working Staffs

As regards scientists, technicians and ordinary members of working staffs, as long as they are patriotic, work energetically, are not against the Party and socialism, and maintain no illicit relations with any foreign country, we should in the present movement continue to apply the policy of “unity, criticism, unity”. Special care should be taken of those scientists and scientific and technical personnel who have made contributions. Efforts should be made to help them gradually transform their world outlook and their style of work.

13. The Question of Arrangements for Integration with the Socialist Education Movement in City and Countryside

The cultural and educational units and leading organs of the Party and government in the large and medium

cities are the points of concentration of the present proletarian cultural revolution.

The great cultural revolution has enriched the socialist education movement in both city and countryside and raised it to a higher level. Efforts should be made to conduct these two movements in close combination. Arrangements to this effect may be made by various regions and departments in the light of the specific conditions.

The socialist education movement now going on in the countryside and in enterprises in the cities should not be upset where the original arrangements are appropriate and the movement is going well, but should continue in accordance with the original arrangements. However, the questions that are arising in the present great proletarian cultural revolution should be put to the masses for discussion at the proper time, so as to further foster vigorously proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology.

In some places, the great proletarian cultural revolution is being used as the focus in order to add momentum to the socialist education movement and clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. This may be done where the local Party committee thinks it appropriate.

14. Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Stimulate Production

The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize people’s ideology and as a conse-

quence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work. If the masses are fully aroused and proper arrangements are made, it is possible to carry on both the cultural revolution and production without one hampering the other, while guaranteeing high quality in all our work.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. Any idea of counterposing the great cultural revolution to the development of production is incorrect.

15. The Armed Forces

In the armed forces, the cultural revolution and the socialist education movement should be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

16. Mao Tse-tung's Thought is the Guide to Action in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is imperative to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and put proletarian politics in command. The movement for the creative study and

application of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works should be carried forward among the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the cadres and the intellectuals, and Mao Tse-tung's thought should be taken as the guide to action in the cultural revolution.

In this complex great cultural revolution, Party committees at all levels must study and apply Chairman Mao's works all the more conscientiously and in a creative way. In particular, they must study over and over again Chairman Mao's writings on the cultural revolution and on the Party's methods of leadership, such as *On New Democracy*, *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, *Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership* and *Methods of Work of Party Committees*.

Party committees at all levels must abide by the directions given by Chairman Mao over the years, namely that they should thoroughly apply the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses" and that they should be pupils before they become teachers. They should try to avoid being one-sided or narrow. They should foster materialist dialectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is bound to achieve brilliant victory under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.



A revolutionary big-character poster (*left rear*), written by Nieh Yuan-tzu and six other comrades, is held high by revolutionary teachers and students from Peking University attending the rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution. The poster exposes and condemns the University's anti-Party element Lu Ping (former President and Party Secretary) and his clique for their crimes against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It was the battle cry for the great proletarian cultural revolution and was praised by Chairman Mao as the first Marxist-Leninist poster in the country.

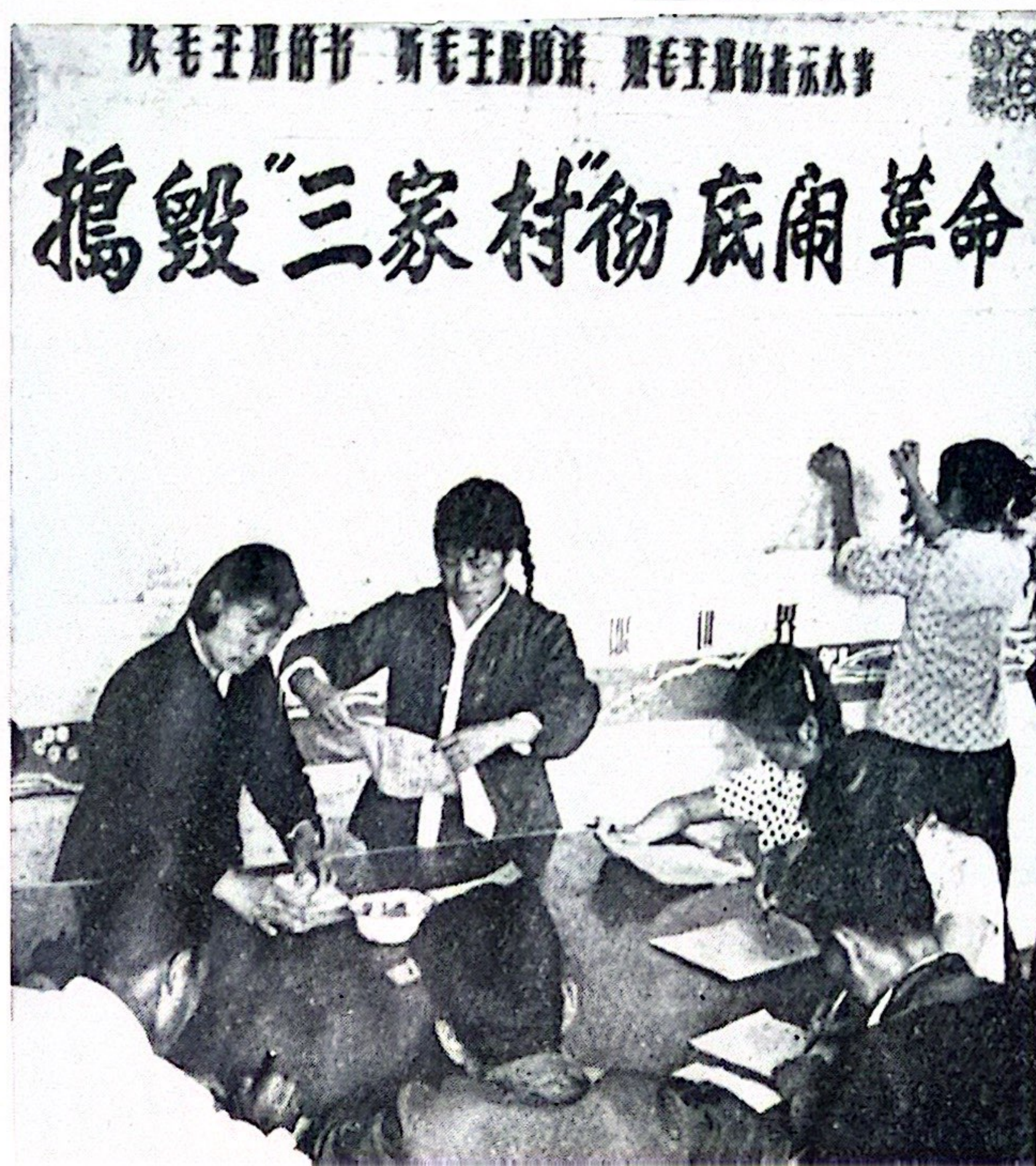
Speaking to revolutionary teachers and students from various schools, colleges and institutes who have come to give their support, Nieh Yuan-tzu (*centre*) expresses the determination of revolutionary teachers and students at Peking University, that together with revolutionary masses throughout the country and using the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as a weapon, they will sweep all demons and monsters entrenched in the ideological and cultural field.





During a discussion at the Taching Oilfield, workers, staff and their family members severely condemn the bourgeois Rightists and counter-revolutionary revisionists for their criminal acts and words against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Workers and staff of the State-owned No. 12 Cotton Mill in Shanghai write big-character posters and indignantly expose the crimes of anti-Party, anti-socialist elements.



Members of a theatrical troupe of Honan opera write a militant wallpaper to expose and denounce the crimes of the bourgeois Rightists.



In the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak and to break through, revolutionary students of the fourth class of the senior third grade at Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School wrote a letter to Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, strongly urging the abolition of the old college entrance examination system which facilitated capitalist restoration and cultivated new bourgeois elements and revisionists. They proposed that beginning from 1966 senior middle school graduates go straight into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and integrate with them in order to first obtain "ideological diplomas" from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. They also proposed that the Party select from among the fine sons and daughters of the proletariat the best who truly serve the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and send them to institutes of higher learning. The Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao attached great importance to this revolutionary proposal and immediately a decision was made by the Party's Central Committee and the State Council to transform the existing method of enrolment through entrance examination in institutes of higher learning. The picture shows the revolutionary students of the fourth class at a discussion meeting. They happily greet this wise decision and declare their determination to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.



Tian An Men Square seethes with revolutionary spirit and vigour. One million people at a mass rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution, most warmly hail the 16-point Decision and Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. They vow to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.



"We'll always follow Chairman Mao to make revolution!" Commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Peking warmly hail Chairman Mao, the great supreme commander, at the mass rally celebrating the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Revolutionary teachers and students in Nanking University study the 16-point Decision. They resolve to act in accordance with the teachings of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao; to dare to be revolutionary pathbreakers, to shoulder heavy responsibilities in the revolution, to be masters in the great cultural revolution, and to be determined to carry it out thoroughly and profoundly.



A propaganda team gives a performance in Tien An Men Square to publicize the 16-point Decision and the Party Communique.



People of various nationalities in China sing and dance to express their warm support for the 16-point Decision.

Members of the Tahungmen People's Commune in the suburbs of Peking warmly endorse a letter they are sending to Chairman Mao, pledging to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.





The Chao Meng-tao group in the State-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill in Northwest China, cited as an advanced unit in the country's textile industry for their study of Chairman Mao's works, conscientiously study and discuss the Party Communique. They are determined to carry out the Party's great call to take firm hold of the revolution and push production so as to ensure the victory in both.

Red Guards study Chairman Mao's writings during a work break. Responding to the great call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students in Peking have gone to the countryside to help bring in the autumn harvest and learn from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants their revolutionary zeal and fine qualities of diligence.





Revolutionary workers and staff in a department store study the Party Communique. They warmly support the Communique and are determined to make greater efforts to study and apply creatively Chairman Mao's works and serve the people still better.

The women's detachment of the Shuinan state farm in Pucheng county, has been cited as an advanced unit in Fukien Province for their study of Chairman Mao's works. Inspired by the great cultural revolution, the members work with full revolutionary drive.



Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Follow Chairman Mao Forever to Make Revolution

THE great proletarian cultural revolution is sweeping across China like a storm. Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao has initiated this great cultural revolution and is giving it his personal guidance. Chairman Mao himself presided over the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which formulated and issued the Decision Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a Communique. On August 18, Chairman Mao celebrated the great cultural revolution together with one million revolutionary people at Tien An Men Square. Two days later, on August 20, with the masterly brush with which he has written volumes of brilliant revolutionary works, he wrote the four glorious characters "Zhong Guo Fu Nu" the name for the magazine *Women of China*. These happy events have come one after another; the waves of revolution mount higher and higher. Millions of revolutionary women throughout China are bursting with enthusiasm. Their hearts go out to Peking, to Tien An Men, to our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. Joyfully they cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live, long long live Chairman Mao!"

The broad masses of revolutionary women in China have from the very beginning participated in the great cultural revolution with the highest revolutionary zeal. With deep class feeling to defend the Central Committee of the Party, to defend Chairman Mao and to defend socialism, the women workers, peasants and soldiers have used Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to condemn with pen and tongue their class enemies who vainly attempted a restoration of capitalism. They have denounced and struggled against a handful of ultra-reactionary bour-

geois Rightists and counter-revolutionary revisionists. Daring to make revolution and daring to rebel, the young girls together with boys set up the Red Guards, the pioneer organization in the great cultural revolution, and have taken to the streets to sweep away the "four olds" (old ideas, culture, customs and habits). Women have uprooted and discarded superstitions and feudal and bourgeois customs and habits. Chairman Mao's portraits and quotations from his works are seen everywhere, in homes, in the streets, on the public buses. Revolutionary spirit prevails; the society has taken on an entirely new look. The situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is very fine! Everybody among the revolutionary people is happy as never before. The fact that Chairman Mao has written an inscription for *Women of China* represents his infinite concern for the broad masses of revolutionary women throughout the country and is his greatest encouragement and support to them. It is Chairman Mao's mobilization order to them to bury the old world, and his call to them to build a new one. This happy news inspires them all the more. From the capital to the border regions, millions of revolutionary women in factories, rural people's communes, army units, schools and government offices are overwhelmed with joy. They rushed to offer their congratulations to the reception centre of the Central Committee of the Party, to the National Women's Federation, and to the local Party committees and women's federations in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In only the six days from August 25 to 30, the National Women's Federation received over 30,000 women from more than 500 units. Some of them came immediately after their night shifts, some had walked more than 60 kilometres in the rain the previous night. In Shanghai,



“Chairman Mao has written an inscription for us!” Revolutionary women throughout the country were elated at this news. Tsai Chang (left), President of the National Women’s Federation, hands Chairman Mao’s inscription to Wu Chien (right), Director of *Women of China*.

Canton, Nanking, Hangchow, Foochow, Wuhan, Tsinan and other cities, revolutionary women came out to join in parades and celebration meetings. In Lhasa, Nanning, Yinchuan, Huhehot, Urumchi, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, revolutionary women also held rallies to celebrate the occasion. Women who took part in the celebrations said, “When we see Chairman Mao’s handwriting, we are filled with revolutionary fervour. We feel the solicitude and support of our great leader penetrating to the core of our hearts.” Some women fondly touched with their fingers to Chairman Mao’s inscription printed in red ink in the newspapers. One of them, very moved, said, “I feel as though I were touching Chairman Mao’s very hand!” An old woman of Tai nationality said, “Dear are our fathers and mothers, but they are not so dear to us as Chairman Mao. Bright is the sun, but it is not so bright as Chairman Mao, our guiding light!” Here are some of their pledges and messages of congratulations: Our most respected and beloved leader, Chairman Mao! In our hearts you are the red sun

which never sets. We revolutionary women have the deepest love and highest esteem for you, the utmost loyalty to you, and boundless faith in you. We will always follow your teachings and dare to break through, dare to act, dare to make revolution and dare to rebel. Armed with the powerful and invincible ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung’s thought, we will launch an all-out offensive on the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. We will smash to smithereens all the foul things of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism which have poisoned our women, and break down the mental shackles that fetter our revolutionary women. We will bury once for all the old world and create a brave new one. We will forever be loyal to the Party, to the people, to Chairman Mao and to the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We will follow Chairman Mao all our lives to make revolution, to win the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to win the complete victory of the socialist revolution and to march valiantly forward to a communist world!



On behalf of the masses of revolutionary women, revolutionary comrades of the National Women's Federation, in high spirits, come to the reception centre of the Party's Central Committee in Peking, and pledge to their most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao: "We will make the women's federation a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and make *Women of China* a militant red magazine, propagating and defending Mao Tse-tung's thought."



▲ Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation, addresses the revolutionary women who come to offer their congratulations.

◀ Revolutionary women from all walks of life surge towards the headquarters of the National Women's Federation to offer their congratulations.

Long Live the Revolutionary Rebel Spirit of the Proletariat

REVOLUTION is rebellion, and rebellion is the soul of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We hold that tremendous attention must be paid to the word "application," that is, mainly to the word "rebellion." Daring to think, to speak, to act, to break through, and to make revolution, in a word, daring to rebel, is the most fundamental and most precious quality of proletarian revolutionaries. This is the fundamental principle of the proletarian Party spirit! Not to rebel is revisionism, pure and simple!

Revisionism has been in control of the school for 17 years. If we do not rise up in rebellion today, when are we going to?

Some bold people who were against rebellion have, today, suddenly turned coy and shy, humming and hawing incessantly about us being too one-sided, too high and mighty, too rude, and going too far.

All this is rank nonsense! If you are against us, then say so. Why be bashful about it?

Since we want rebellion, the matter has been taken out of your hands! We are going to make the air thick with the pungent smell of explosives. Toss them over, grenades and stick bombs together, and start a big fight. "Sympathy," "all-sidedness," out of the way!

You say we are too one-sided? What then is your all-sidedness? Your all-sidedness looks like "two combining into one," eclecticism.

You say we are too high and mighty? We are "high and mighty." Chairman Mao has said: "And those in high positions we counted no more than dust." We are going to strike down not only the reactionaries in our school, but the reactionaries of the whole world too. Revolutionaries consider the transformation of the world is their task. How can we not be "high and mighty"?

You say we are too rude? We should be rude. How can we be soft and clinging towards revisionism or go in for moderation in a big way? To be moderate towards the enemy is to be cruel to the revolution!

You say we are going too far? To put it bluntly, your "avoid going too far" is reformism; it is "peaceful transition." You are day-dreaming! We are going to strike you down to the dust and keep you there!

And there are some who are scared to death of revolution, scared to death of rebellion. Sticklers for convention, obsequious, curled up inside your revisionist shells, as soon as there is a whiff of rebellion in the air, you get nervous and afraid. Recently, heartless censures have every day been poured into your ears and, daily, your hearts beat with fear. Don't you feel it insufferable? Hasn't life become unbearable?

Revolutionaries are Monkey Kings, their golden rods are powerful, their supernatural powers far-reaching and their magic omnipotent, for they possess Mao Tse-tung's great invincible thought. We wield our golden rods, display our supernatural powers and use our magic to turn the old world upside down, smash it to pieces, pulverize it, create chaos and make a tremendous mess, the bigger the better! We must do this to the present revisionist middle school attached to the Tsinghua University, make rebellion in a big way, rebel to the end! We are bent on creating a tremendous proletarian uproar, and hewing out a proletarian new world!

Long live the revolutionary rebel spirit of the proletariat!

Red Guards

Middle School Attached to
Tsinghua University

June 24, 1966.



The Red Guards are revolutionary mass organizations started by students in the capital's colleges and middle schools during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are the shock force in the great cultural revolution and a powerful reserve force of the People's Liberation Army. Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee warmly praise the Red Guards' proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak, act, break through and to make revolution. Picture shows the Red Guards in Tien An Men Square, singing in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun in the hearts of millions of people.



Red Guards in the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University go out on the streets to publicize the 16-point Decision.

Red Guards in Shanghai enthusiastically popularize the 16-point Decision on a street. They are determined to study and apply creatively Chairman Mao's works and the 16-point Decision in the revolutionary struggle.



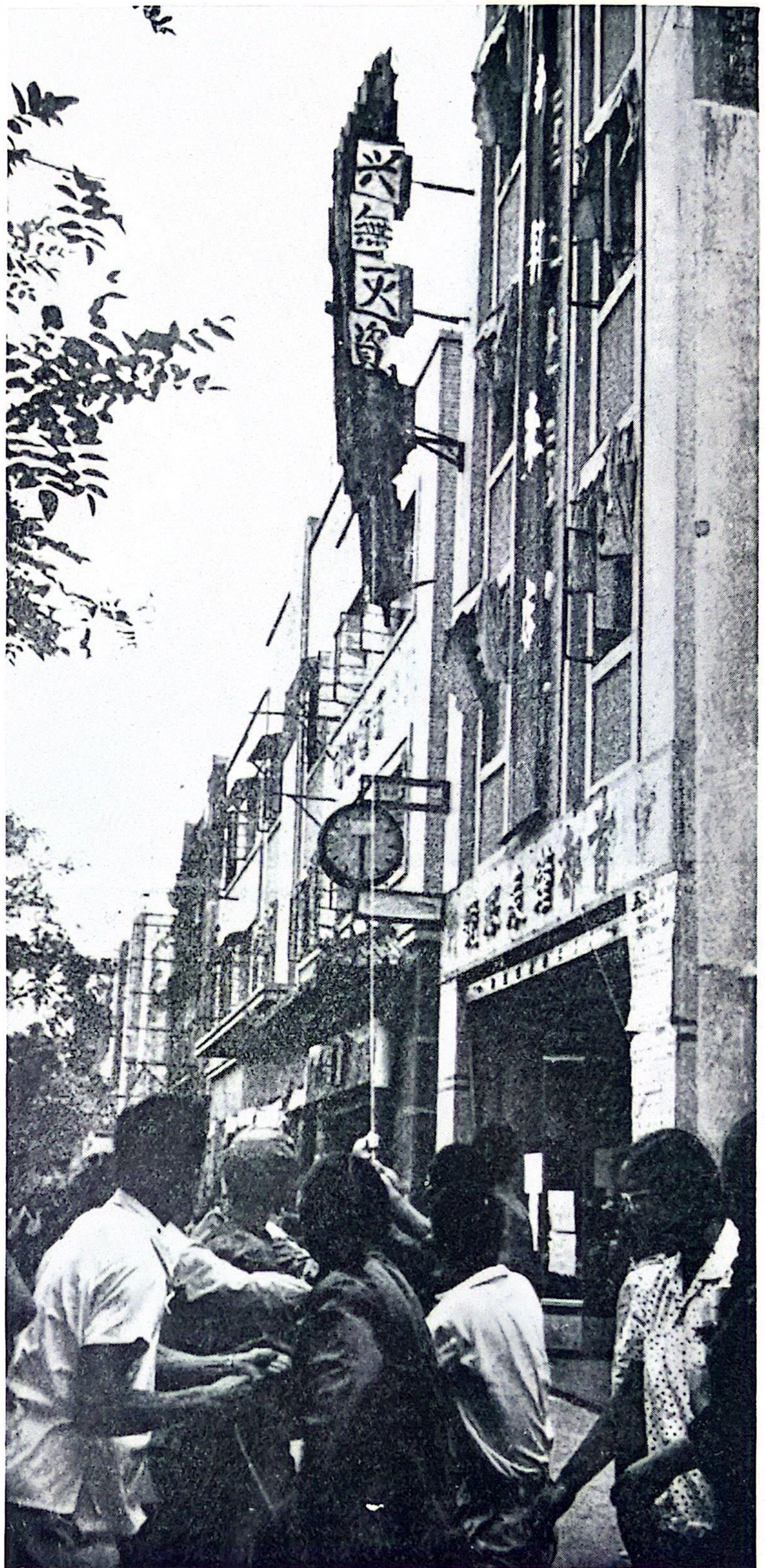
In the city of Tsinan, Red Guards tell the revolutionary masses how Chairman Mao received them in Peking.





◀ Red Guards take to the streets to sweep away the “four olds” (old ideas, culture, customs and habits). In Peking, Red Guards propose to change the name of the Hsieh Ho (Peking Union Medical College) Hospital to Fan Ti (Anti-imperialist) Hospital. The original name was given by U.S. imperialist aggressors.

◀ Warmly supporting the Red Guards’ revolutionary actions, workers and staff in commercial services in Shanghai join the Red Guards in changing decadent shop names and outmoded regulations, customs and habits.



In a joint action with Red Guards, revolutionary workers and staff of the former Handley Watch Shop fulfil a long-cherished desire to change the old shop sign with a colonial connotation.



Red Guards put up many revolutionary big-character posters along streets, calling on the people to eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster a proletarian one, to destroy the old and establish the new, so that Mao Tse-tung's thought will illuminate every corner of the land.



Members of the Hsuhsing-chuang People's Commune, Tung Hsien County, study Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung during a work break. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of the rural commune members have persistently studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way.

Raising their copies of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, students of the Institute for Nationalities in Yunnan enthusiastically cheer: "Long live, long live our great leader Chairman Mao!"



To meet the pressing public demand for study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's Central Committee decides to speed up large-scale publication and distribution of Chairman Mao's works. This is a great happy event to the people of the whole country. Picture shows the revolutionary teachers and students of the East China Textile Institute overjoyed to get their copies of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* which have just come off the press. They are resolved to grasp firmly this keen weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to follow Chairman Mao forever in forging ahead through storms and waves.





Joyfully waving their bouquets, the revolutionary students in the capital cheer and salute their most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

**Long live the great proletarian cultural
revolution!**

**Long live the great Communist Party of
China!**

**Long live the invincible thought of
Mao Tse-tung!**

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!

Long live, long live Chairman Mao!



中国妇女在无产阶级文化大革命中奋勇前进

National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China

October, 1966